

AN ADDITION TO THE LYCID FAUNA OF THE UNITED STATES (Coleoptera)¹

By JOHN WAGENER GREEN

The author is indebted to Dr. R. H. Beamer, of the University of Kansas, for the privilege of describing the following remarkable addition to the lycid fauna of the United States. It is represented by a single specimen collected in Arizona by Dr. Beamer, and named in his honor. A new genus in the tribe Lygisterini is required for its reception.

CALOPTOGNATHA Green, new genus

Eyes small, widely separated. Antennae distant at base, compressed, less than half as long as body; vestiture sparse, moderately short, de-



FIG. 6. Genitalia of *Caloptognatha beameri* Green, new species. From top to bottom—dorsal, lateral, and ventral aspects.

cumbent. Front horizontal, not rostrate, anterior margin truncate; mouth anterior, mandibles small, extending slightly beyond clypeus, thinly compressed in horizontal plane, in dorsal aspect stout basally, tips arcuate ninety degrees, rapidly very slender and acute, distant from each other and apparently not meeting when closed; clypeus free, arising from ventral surface of front near anterior margin; palpi slender, terminal segment of maxillary longer than wide; labial palpi similar, terminal segment shorter. Pronotum transverse, not narrowing

anteriorly; median longitudinal impression striaform; lateral elevation each side arcuate near middle, transverse internally, longitudinal externally, not attaining lateral margin; hypomera narrow, nearly flat, sides subparallel; anterior coxae distinctly separated; anterior spiracles not prominent. Elytra quadricostate, costae not attaining base or apex, humeral obliterated in basal half; vestiture very sparse, confined mostly to the costae, intervals subglabrous. Tibiae of male arcuate, anterior spur of each slender and free; posterior spur of each stouter, fixed, forming a slightly curving mucro on pro- and mesotibiae, very short and straight on metatibiae.

Type.—*Caloptognatha beameri* Green, new species.

¹California Academy of Sciences.

Caloptognatha beameri Green, new species.

Holotype.—Male; Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, July 10, 1950, R. H. Beamer. In collection of University of Kansas.

Form elongate suboval, elytra gradually wider posteriorly, widest at about apical three-tenths. Body entirely black except mandibles and elytra fulvous, scutellum black. Head, pronotum, and ventral surface smooth, shining, sparsely punctulate and with sparse prostrate pubescence; elytra shining, quadricostate, intervals subglabrous, impunctate and rugulose somewhat as in many *Lycostomus*. Length 5.5 mm.

Antennae rather stout, four-tenths as long as body, shining, with reticulate sculpture becoming progressively finer, denser, and subgranulose distally; segment 2 short, one-half longer than wide; segment 3 triangular, one-half longer than 2; segment 4 longest, twice as long as 2, trapezoidal; segments 5 to 10 subequal in width to apex of 4, slightly decreasing in length from a little longer than wide to nearly subquadrate; segment 11 longer, oval. Antennal prominences feeble, separated by a narrow impression; front somewhat produced, extending before eyes a distance equal to one and one-half times length of eye; clypeus transverse, sparsely punctate, anterior margin feebly sinuate, fringed with long setae of varying lengths. Maxillary palpi small, scarcely wider apically; terminal segment narrowly subtriangular, nearly twice as long as wide, inner side slightly shorter than outer, apex subtruncate.

Pronotum one-fourth wider than long, widest slightly in front of middle, lateral margins thence nearly straight and feebly converging to hind angles, these narrowly rounded and subrectangular; anterior angles obliterated, lateral margins circularly curving into the flatly arcuate anterior margin; base subtruncate, with extremely feeble lobe in median two-thirds; margins throughout, except anterior margin medially, more or less narrowly and rather abruptly reflexed and feebly thickened; median longitudinal impression narrow, striaform, deeper posteriorly, attaining base but not quite apex; disk with a slightly ante-median transverse elevation, obtuse and poorly defined, feebly sinuate medially, turning backward each side near lateral margin and continuing parallel to body axis, this part narrower and better defined, terminating well in advance of hind angle without interrupting reflexed side.

Elytra four and one-fourth times as long as pronotum and conjointly at apical three-tenths about four-tenths wider, width at humeri equal to base of pronotum; costae obtuse, distinctly elevated but not conspicuous, costae and sutural bead each with irregularly single or double row of fulvous hairs, these curved and decumbent, rather closely placed;

intervals with occasional scattered hairs which are more numerous basally. Abdominal sternite 8 longitudinally humped medio-apically, apical margin neither emarginate nor bevelled, with a medially interrupted fringe of long setae directed caudad. Legs moderately stout, shining, sparsely punctulate and pubescent, tibiae compressed, tarsi slender. Aedeagus with lateral lobes fused above except apically, with deep median longitudinal sulcus expanded near each end, sides narrowly inflexed; median lobe fully exposed beneath, its longitudinal axis slightly diagonal. (In the genitalic drawings the basal piece is missing).

Caloptognatha is unique in the Nearctic Lygisterid fauna by reason of its sparse and unequally distributed elytral pubescence. Its relationship to the other genera is shown in the revised generic table that follows. *Lygisterus*, *Adoceta*, and *Calochromus* are therein used more or less provisionally for the American species.

Key to Nearctic Genera of Tribe Lygisterini

1. Head rostrate; mandibles small and slender, nearly straight, not or scarcely extending beyond clypeus, their tips distant when mandibles are closed. Clypeus arising from anterior margin of front..... 2
 Head not rostrate; mandibles well developed, strongly arcuate, extending beyond clypeus, their tips overlapping or approximate when mandibles are closed. Clypeus arising from ventral surface of front near anterior margin..... 3
2. Tibial spurs free, similar throughout. Anterior coxae subcontiguous. Dorsal pubescence short and decumbent, not differing in the sexes. Hypomera concave and rather wide. Clypeus free..... **Lygisterus** Mulsant
 Tibial spurs in part rigidly attached and dissimilar. Anterior coxae distinctly separated. Dorsal pubescence long and erect, differing in the sexes. Hypomera narrow and nearly flat. Clypeus connate with the front..... **Lucaina** Duges
3. Tibial spurs in part rigidly attached and dissimilar. Anterior coxae distinctly separated. Elytral pubescence sparse, confined mostly to the costae, intervals subglabrous. Lateral elevations of pronotum parallel to each other..... **Caloptognatha** Green, new genus
 Tibial spurs free, similar throughout. Anterior coxae contiguous or nearly so. Elytra uniformly pubescent. Lateral elevations of pronotum oblique..... 4
4. Median longitudinal line of pronotum as in *Lygisterus*, linear apically, thence broadly impressed, not sharply limited, widest near middle, narrowing to base. Mandibles small, thinly compressed in horizontal plane, their tips briefly overlapping when mandibles are closed..... **Adoceta** Bourgeois
 Median longitudinal line of pronotum linear, striaform throughout, sometimes partially obliterated. Mandibles stout, widely overlapping when closed..... **Calochromus** Guerin